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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 TAIYANG FOODS INC.,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP
14 AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES,

15 Defendant.

CASE NO. C10-0109JLR

ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S
MOTION FOR SUMMARY
JUDGMENT AND GRANTING
DEFENDANT'S CROSS MOTION
FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

16 **I. INTRODUCTION**

17 This is an Administrative Procedures Act ("APA") case arising out of the United
18 States Citizenship and Immigration Services' ("USCIS") decision denying Taiyang
19 Foods, Inc.'s ("Taiyang Foods") Immigration Petition for Alien Worker. Before the
20 court is Taiyang Foods's motion for summary judgment (Dkt. # 12) and USCIS's cross-
21 motion for summary judgment (Dkt. # 13). Having reviewed the papers filed in support
22 and opposition to the motions and the administrative record (Dkt. # 9), as well as heard

the arguments of counsel, the court DENIES Taiyang Foods's motion for summary judgment (Dkt. # 12) and GRANTS USCIS's cross-motion for summary judgment (Dkt. # 13). The court DISMISSES the administrative appeal and affirms the October 22, 2009 decision issued by USCIS denying the petition.

II. BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS

A. Factual Background

Taiyang Foods is a Washington corporation located in Normandy Park, Washington. (Compl. (Dkt. # 1) ¶ 3). It was established in August 2002 and has approximately two employees. On January 9, 2008, Taiyang Foods filed a petition with USCIS to classify Min Soo Lee as a skilled worker under § 203(b)(3)(A)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(3)(A)(i) (Form I-140).¹ Min Soo Lee is a Korean National from Pyoungtaek City, Korea. (Admin. Rec. (Dkt. # 9) 3.) He is also the brother-in-law of the owner of Taiyang Foods. (*Id.* at 6.) Taiyang Foods offered Mr. Lee employment as a Restaurant Manager with a wage of \$1,000 per week, or \$52,000 per year. (Admin. Rec. 6-7.)

In addition to the Form I-140, Taiyang Foods also provided USCIS with a copy of a certified application for alien employment ("labor certification") on behalf of Min Soo Lee that Taiyang Foods had filed with the Department of Labor on October 7, 2002. (Admin. Rec. at 13.) On August 17, 2005, the Secretary of Labor, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(5), granted the certification and certified that there are not sufficient workers

¹ A complete copy of Taiyang Foods's Form I-140 may be found in the Administrative Record at pages six and seven.

who are able, willing, qualified and available to be employed by Taiyang Foods as a restaurant manager and that the employment of Min Soo Lee in that position would not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of workers in the United States similarly employed. (Admin. Rec. at 13.)

On October 22, 2009, USCIS denied Taiyang Foods's immigration petition on behalf of Mr. Lee. After considering Taiyang Foods's income tax returns from years 2002-2006, Mr. Lee's W-2's for the years 2005-2007, and an analysis of Taiyang Foods's net current assets, USCIS concluded that Taiyang Foods had not met its burden of proving that it had the ability to pay Mr. Lee the proffered wage at the time of the priority date, October 7, 2002, and continuing into the present as required by 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2). USCIS painted the following financial picture of Taiyang Foods during the relevant period:

Year	Lee's W-2 Wages	Taiyang Foods's Ordinary Income	Taiyang Foods's Net Current Assets
2002		\$-13,314	\$-17.00
2003		\$29,185	\$1,081
2004		\$45,896	\$-5,606
2005	\$52,000	\$18,565	\$3,399
2006	\$51,000	\$51,227	\$3,072
2007	\$52,000		

This appeal followed.

B. Standard of Review

Under the APA, a court must set aside an agency decision if it is "arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, or otherwise not in accordance with law." 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)(A). Review under the APA is deferential and a court must not "substitute its

1 judgment for that of the agency.” *Motor Vehicle Mfr. Ass’n v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins.*
2 *Co.*, 463 U.S. 29, 43 (1983). Judicial review is limited to the administrative record that
3 was before the agency at the time of its decision. *Citizens to Preserve Overton Park, Inc.*
4 *v. Volpe*, 401 U.S. 402, 419-20 (1971). Based on the record before it, an agency is
5 required to “articulate a satisfactory explanation for its action including a rational
6 connection between the facts found and the choice made.” *Motor Vehicle Mfr. Ass’n*,
7 463 U.S. at 43 (internal quotation omitted). Moreover, a court must give an agency’s
8 interpretation of its own regulations “controlling weight unless it is plainly erroneous or
9 inconsistent with the regulation.” *Thomas Jefferson Univ. v. Shalala*, 512 U.S. 504, 512,
10 (1994) (internal quotation omitted).

11 **C. Statutory Framework**

12 The Immigration and Nationality Act governs the issuance of visas to aliens
13 seeking admission to the United States after receiving permanent job offers as skilled or
14 professional workers. 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(3)(A). Authority to administer this statute has
15 been delegated to the Secretary of Homeland Security and sub-delegated to the USCIS.
16 See 8 U.S.C. § 1103(a)(1); 8 C.F.R. § 2.1.

17 Before obtaining a visa for permanent employment, an alien’s prospective
18 employer must obtain a certification from the Department of Labor stating that there are
19 no qualified, able, and willing United States workers who can fill the position. 8 U.S.C. §
20 1182(a)(5)(A)(i)(I). This certification is obtained by filing and gaining approval of a
21
22

1 Form ETA-750. 20 C.F.R. § 656.21(a) (2002).² The date the Form ETA-750 is approved
 2 is the “priority date” used by USCIS in evaluating the Form I-140 petition.

3 Once an employer obtains Department of Labor’s approval of a Form ETA-750,
 4 the employer can petition the USCIS to classify a specific alien beneficiary as an
 5 employment-based immigrant using a Form I-140. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(c). An
 6 employer bears the burden of showing that the job offer to the beneficiary is a realistic
 7 one. Thus, the employer must show that the prospective employee meets the minimum
 8 job requirements specified in the Form ETA-750, 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(1)(3)(ii), and that the
 9 employer has the ability to pay the wage specified in the Form ETA-750, 8 C.F.R. §
 10 204.5(g)(2). Section 204.5(g)(2) provides:

11 Any petition filed by or for an employment-based immigrant which
 12 requires an offer of employment must be accompanied by evidence that the
 13 prospective United States employer has the ability to pay the proffered
 14 wage. The petitioner must demonstrate this ability at the time the *priority*
 15 *date* is established and continuing until the beneficiary obtains lawful
 16 permanent residence. Evidence of this ability shall be either in the form of
 17 copies of annual reports, federal tax returns, or audited financial statements.
 18 . . . In appropriate cases, additional evidence, such as profit/loss
 19 statements, bank account records, or personnel records, may be submitted
 20 by the petitioner or requested by the Service.

21 (*Id.* (emphasis added).) An employer must demonstrate the ability to pay the proffered
 22 wage beginning at the time the ETA-750 was approved and continuing until the petition
 to hire an alien is approved. 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2).

21 ² After the labor certification was issued in this case, the Department of Labor instituted a
 22 new labor certification program using Form ETA-9089. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 656.17(a). Because
 Taiyang Foods’s labor certification utilized Form ETA-750, the court will refer to the pre-2005
 version of the process found at 20 C.F.R. § 656.21(a).

1 **D. Analysis**

2 The sole issue before the court is whether USCIS erred in finding that Taiyang
3 Foods could not demonstrate an ability to pay. In its complaint, Taiyang Foods claims
4 that the USCIS's decision was arbitrary and capricious because it failed (1) to account for
5 a loan from Taiyang Foods to its sole shareholder that was payable on demand; (2) to
6 conclude that loans to shareholders can be counted as current assets of the corporation;
7 and (3) to find that this particular loan was payable on demand and thus should have been
8 considered a current asset. (Compl. ¶¶ 15-17.) In its motion for summary judgment,
9 Taiyang Foods also argues that the USCIS committed error by failing to follow the
10 reasoning in *In re matter of Sonegawa*, which allowed a Form I-140 petition wherein the
11 employer had not established that it had the financial ability to pay the beneficiary. (*See*
12 *generally* Mot. at 12-16.) The court takes the latter issue first as this is Taiyang Foods's
13 focal argument in its motion.

14 1. *In re matter of Sonegawa*

15 In 1967, the Board of Immigration Appeals ("the Board") held that even if an
16 employer cannot establish the ability to pay the proffered wage at all times since approval
17 of the ETA-750, the employer can still gain approval of its immigration petition by
18 establishing a reasonable expectation of future profits sufficient to pay the proffered wage
19 based on a totality of the circumstances. *See In re matter of Sonegawa*, 12 I. & N. Dec.
20 612 (BIA 1967). In *Sonegawa*, the employer's petition to hire an alien worker was
21 denied because its net income in 1966 (\$280) was less than the proffered wage of \$6,240
22 per year. The employer in that case, Kow Kaneko, was a dress-maker of exceptional

1 stature in the Pasadena, California area. The denial was reversed by the Board after a
2 fact-specific analysis of Ms. Kaneko's financial condition. The Board first noted that the
3 small profit in 1966 was due to unique conditions that were not likely to be repeated. In
4 1966, Ms. Kaneko changed locations and was required to pay double rent for five months
5 and was unable to conduct any business for a period of time while the actual move took
6 place. *Sonegawa*, 12 I. & N. Dec. at 614. In the following year, her business rebounded
7 and showed a net profit of \$4,774 for the first five months of 1967. *Id.* The Board also
8 noted that Ms. Kaneko enjoyed a national reputation as a dress-maker as evidenced by
9 articles published in popular magazines such as *Time* and *Look* magazines. *Id.* at 615.
10 Based on this evidence, the Board found that Ms. Kaneko's "expectations of continued
11 increase in business and increasing profits are reasonable expectations and that it has
12 been established that she has the ability to pay the beneficiary the stipulated wages." *Id.*

13 Although the facts of *Sonegawa* are unique and it appears to be an outlier opinion,
14 the court can garner at least the basic principle that an employer who has experienced and
15 recovered from an isolated period of economic duress can rely on its renewed
16 profitability in demonstrating its ability to pay a proffered wage. While Taiyang Foods
17 argues that the reasoning in *Sonegawa* is applicable to his case, the court cannot find
18 support for it in the record—and, as even Taiyang Foods acknowledges, *Sonegawa* is a
19 much different case. In *Sonegawa*, Ms. Kaneko had one justifiable bad year in 1966, but
20 by that point her shop had been open for 10 years and by the first half of 1967 it appeared
21 that Ms. Kaneko had made a full financial recovery. Here, Taiyang Foods filed its
22 petition with the Department of Labor to employ Mr. Lee just after two months of being

1 in business. It had not established a solid reputation in the community nor has it
2 established its continued viability. More importantly, during the first year in business,
3 Taiyang Foods did not have an ability to pay Mr. Lee the proffered wages. Unfortunately
4 for Mr. Lee, Taiyang Foods immediately filed its request for labor certification for him in
5 its first year in business, which became the priority date used by USCIS to determine
6 financial ability for the immigration petition. As reflected in the administrative record,
7 Taiyang Foods's inability to show financial ability during this period was fatal to its
8 petition. The fact that USCIS declined to make an exception for Taiyang Foods, as it did
9 35-years ago for Ms. Kaneko, does not change the outcome and does not evidence an
10 abuse of the agency's discretion.

11 2. Shareholder Loan

12 As discussed above, Taiyang Foods also argues that USCIS acted arbitrarily and
13 capriciously by failing to consider loans made by the corporation to its sole shareholder,
14 Gwang S. Shin, as a net current asset in 2003 and 2004 totaling more than \$70,000.
15 USCIS responds that even if it had considered the loans as assets in 2003 and 2004,
16 Taiyang Foods's claim would still fail because, as even Taiyang Foods concedes, it could
17 not establish an ability to pay the proffered wage in 2002.

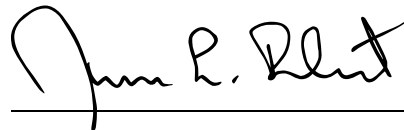
18 Even if Taiyang Foods had established an ability to pay in 2002, however, USCIS
19 would not have considered the loans to Mr. Shin because (1) they were not evidenced by
20 any formal documents; (2) there was no evidence, other than Mr. Shin's own statements,
21 that the loans were payable on demand—which would be required for the loans to be
22 considered a current asset; and (3) there was no evidence that if Taiyang Foods called the

1 loans, Mr. Shin would have the ability to pay them. Based on the arguments set forth by
2 USCIS, the court cannot find that it abused its discretion by failing to consider Taiyang
3 Foods's loans to Mr. Shin.

4 **III. CONCLUSION**

5 Based on a review of the record, there is nothing to suggest that USCIS's decision
6 was arbitrary and capricious. The court therefore DENIES Taiyang Foods's motion for
7 summary judgment (Dkt. # 12) and GRANTS USCIS's cross-motion for summary
8 judgment (Dkt. # 13). The court DISMISSES the administrative appeal and affirms the
9 October 22, 2009 decision issued by USCIS denying the petition.

10 Dated this 17th day of September 2010.

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14 JAMES L. ROBART
15 United States District Judge
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